

Beer shortage looms
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Soviets stress 'non-political' mission

The Soviet Union does not regard the absence of diplomatic relations with Israel to be an obstacle to Moscow's participation in a Mideast peace conference, say the Soviet diplomats who arrived in Israel this week, since the two countries had sent delegations to the international peace conference in Geneva in 1973 despite the absence of relations.

"Our delegation (at Geneva) sat just beside the Israeli delegation," says Alexei Chestyakov, one of the senior officials in the visiting Soviet consular team. "This didn't prevent Israel's participation and we see no obstacle in the non-existence of relations now."

Both Chestyakov, a diplomat with Middle Eastern expertise, and Yevgeny Antipov, the deputy-director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's consular directorate, who heads what he terms the "group" say that delegation is a misnomer, implying diplomatic-political substance where, they say, there is none.

Antipov says that the length of the group's stay in Israel will "depend on how soon we will accomplish our tasks. We will try to do this within the limit." He suggests that he and Chestyakov will return to Russia well before the group's 90-day visas expire and that they will be replaced by "other officials." But these two, he quickly adds, will be "of a consular character."

The two diplomats stick rigidly to what they present as their brief: "We are here for two limited



Alexei Chestyakov and Yevgeny Antipov.

IN PERSON

BENNY MORRIS

purposes of a technical character: To document the Soviet citizens permanently living in Israel. And to make an inventory of Soviet property in Israel to define this property's legal status."

Antipov says there are "2,200-2,300" Soviet citizens permanently resident in Israel - almost all being Soviet Jewish immigrants who came before 1967 and their children. Passports need to be issued or renewed.

"We have no political tasks before us," Antipov says bluntly. Will they be meeting with Foreign Minister Peres or "political" officials? What will they discuss, if they meet?

"Since we are in Israel, if Israeli officials invite us, it would be impolite to refuse." But Antipov declines to "speculate" or "anticipate" what matters could be discussed at such a meeting.

Antipov repeatedly stresses that anything other than the "property and passports" brief is "beyond our competence" to deal with.

Does the Soviet Union have property in the West Bank? Would the group be visiting the West Bank? And would it meet with Palestinians?

Chestyakov: "The visit is to Israel. It was agreed with the Israel Foreign Ministry that we would review property in Israel. So it is implied that there will be no visit to the West Bank."

Have Soviet policy and attitudes towards Israel changed since Gorbachev took power? Chestyakov answers with indifference. He refers to the meeting between Peres and his Soviet counterpart, Edvard Shevardnadze, last September in New York and says: "I think our policy is very well known." He then quotes Gorbachev's statement that "the non-existence of Soviet-Israeli relations cannot be considered normal. But the resumption of the relations can only take place" in the course of the resolution of the Middle East conflict.

(Continued on Page 4)

British premier to Washington today

Thatcher to press Reagan on backing for peace parley

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher flies to Washington today, determined to make "one final push" to persuade the Reagan administration to come out publicly in support of an international Middle East peace conference.

During talks with the president and leading administration officials on Friday, Thatcher "will do everything she can to convince the Americans of the need to give public backing to the conference and to persuade Prime Minister Shamir that a conference is the best way forward," informed Whitehall sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"She is going to Washington with all guns blazing," one source added, "and she will address the U.S. officials in the tersest possible terms, because she believes it is vital that the U.S. immediately engage itself in these issues."

"Only the U.S. has the leverage to overcome Shamir's reluctance on the question of an international conference, and Thatcher believes that it is time for the U.S. to use that leverage."

A spokesman for the prime minis-

ter in Downing Street confirmed that the international conference issue would be high on Thatcher's agenda during her discussions with Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, Defence Secretary Weinberger and other U.S. officials.

"She feels that now is the time for her to capitalize on two solid years of talking with all the major Middle East players," said the spokesman. "She has endeavored to boost the confidence of all parties in one another, and she believes that the chances for convening a peace conference are now better than ever."

"If, however, the opportunity is allowed to slip by, the U.S. elections will ensure that total paralysis sets in on the Middle East question," the spokesman added.

A report in the *Independent* newspaper, meanwhile, has quoted Israeli diplomats as saying they expect "dramatic developments" next month which will allow Peres to renew his call for Israel to take part in a peace conference.

The unnamed Israeli officials told the newspaper's Middle East editor that Peres "still has an ace to play" in his efforts to win cabinet and Knesset support for the peace conference.

The report suggests that Peres's ace might come in the form of a new declaration from Hussein. "perhaps

agreeing to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians without any consultation with the Palestine Liberation Organization."

Peres's belief that he can somehow win Israeli backing for the peace conference was evidenced last Friday, when he told EC president Uffe Elleman-Jensen in Geneva that he would make one more bid to win Likud support for the conference before the August Knesset recess.

If that effort failed, Peres added, he would push for dissolution of the Knesset and early elections.

In recent weeks, Thatcher has held talks in London with both Foreign Minister Peres and Jordan's King Hussein. Hussein has also briefed her on the talks he held recently with leading Egyptian officials, so Thatcher goes to Washington with an unrivalled appreciation of the current positions of the leading Middle Eastern players.

She understands that the U.S. has become bogged down in the Iran-Contra scandal, said a Whitehall source, but she is hoping to shake the administration out of the foreign policy inertia that has set in since that affair became public.

U.S. embarrassment over "Iran-gate" should not be allowed to paralyze the entire Middle East peace process, the source added.

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Tehiya favours early election

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Post Political Reporter

The Tehiya Secretariat decided last night to recommend that the party MKs vote in favour of early elections, creating a surge of guarded optimism in the Labour Party regarding the prospect of early elections.

The Tehiya Central Committee will meet on Sunday to consolidate the party's final position on early elections. But MK Goula Cohen, who opposed last night's Tehiya secretariat decision, said that she was sure that the committee would vote in favour of early elections.

"The Likud has done nothing to advance the cause of settlement in the West Bank," Cohen said last night. "And I, who believe that early elections will promote the cause of the international conference, have nothing to say to make the central committee decide otherwise."

MK Haim Kaufman of the Likud, however, said that he does not take the Tehiya Secretariat decision as "decisive and final." Kaufman said that the Likud would satisfy Tehiya's demands by persuading Finance Minister Moshe Nissim to allocate more funds for the expansion of existing settlements.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Druckman in Paris to plea for Nakash

By MENACHEM SHALEV

MK Haim Druckman (NRP) and another prominent religious personality are scheduled to meet with the French Justice Minister this morning in an effort to persuade him to rescind France's request for the extradition of William Nakash.

Druckman left for France yesterday morning. Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Peretz, who had also planned to travel to Paris, was told by Prime Minister Shamir yesterday that a meeting with French authorities on this subject would not be appropriate.



Defence lawyer Yoram Sheftel makes a point in court yesterday as accused war criminal John Demjanjuk and defence lawyer John O'Connor (right), whom Demjanjuk wants to fire, look on. (Y. Zaken/Media)

Nissim agrees to push for five-day work week

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

Trade union leaders said yesterday that the Treasury has moved towards the Histadrut's demands in the public sector wage dispute. At the same time, they stressed that the Treasury has not moved far enough.

Meir Gatt, deputy head of the Histadrut trade union department, said that all disputes have their internal dynamic. If the cabinet on Sun-

day were to approve the introduction of a five-day working week in the public sector, Gatt said, "this will create a positive dynamic."

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim agreed during Tuesday night's marathon seven-hour talks with Histadrut representatives to present this proposal to the cabinet in exchange for a two-year wage agreement with the Histadrut.

(Continued on Page 7)

Pickering saved Black Hebrew kids

By BRADLEY BURSTON

For The Jerusalem Post

DIMONA. - Quiet intervention by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering may have saved scores of Black Hebrew children from starvation, sources close to the Labour and Welfare Ministry disclosed yesterday.

In the fall of 1985, in response to repeated appeals by Black Hebrews, Pickering contacted Labour and Welfare Minister Moshe Kat-sav to request the establishment of a hot meal programme for the sect's 450 children, the sources said.

The ministry reportedly commissioned a secret report on the welfare of the children, which showed that nearly all of the infants suffered from partial or severe malnutrition, and that a number exhibited marked signs of starvation.

Secrecy was observed, the sources said, because of expected opposition by Interior Ministry officials then engaged in an operation to deport sect members, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Index rises one per cent - double figure forecast

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter

The Consumer Price Index rose last month by 1 per cent, double the Treasury's forecast. But Finance Minister Moshe Nissim described the inflation figure as "reasonable."

The increase was seen as serving the interests of both the Histadrut and the Treasury, in their current

dispute over a new collective wage accord for the public sector. The Treasury insisted yesterday that the cost of living increase proved the price stability has yet not been ensured, and wage increments would topple it. The Histadrut insisted that the higher than expected inflation justified the demand for a wage hike. (Continued on Page 7)

Poindexter 'kept mum on Contras to protect Reagan'

WASHINGTON (AP). - Former National Security adviser John Poindexter said yesterday he never told President Reagan about diverting Iranian arms sales to the Nicaraguan Contra rebels because he wanted to protect the president.

But in an extraordinary morning of nationally televised testimony, Poindexter said that contrary to Reagan's oft-stated assertions, the president first approved the weapons sales strictly as an arms-for-hostages swap.

Poindexter said he later destroyed the authorization Reagan signed to spare him the political embarrassment. "I tore it up and put it in the burn bag behind my desk," he said. Poindexter spoke calmly and occasionally puffed on his pipe as he described events at the very highest levels of the Reagan administration and the core of the Iran-Contra affair.

His testimony about the money backs up what Reagan has said all along: that he didn't know it was being funnelled to the Nicaraguan rebels during a congressional ban on U.S. military aid.

"I made a very deliberate decision not to ask the president so I could insulate him and provide him some measure of deniability if it ever leaked out," Poindexter said.

At the White House, Reagan was asked about Poindexter's testimony.

"What's new about that?" he replied in one of his rare comments on testimony in the congressional fact-finding hearings.

But Poindexter directly contradicted his former boss on another important issue. He said Reagan first approved selling weapons to Iran in late 1985 strictly as an arms-for-hostages deal. He said he destroyed the document after Attorney General Edwin Meese told him he was beginning an inquiry into the arms sales.

Poindexter said he was concerned that it could be a "significant political embarrassment" to Reagan who had publicly declared he would not make deals with terrorists.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Reagan "doesn't recall signing the finding (authorization). But he doesn't disagree with those who say he did."

Poindexter, a balding, 50 year-old navy rear admiral, said he felt confident the president would have approved of the Contra funding scheme if he had been asked. He said, "I'm sure the president would have enjoyed hearing about it."

He also said he felt he was simply carrying out Reagan's Central American policies. "It was the implementation of a policy that was well understood. It was not a secret foreign policy."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Travel ban on 'Al Quds' editor

By JOEL GREENBERG

The Interior Ministry has issued a travel ban against the publisher and editor-in-chief of the East Jerusalem *Al Quds* newspaper, Mahmud Abu Zalat, on suspicion that he has met abroad with Fatah activists.

The order, signed by Prime Minister Shamir in his capacity as Interior Minister, forbids Abu Zalat from travelling abroad for a period of one year, on the grounds that his travel could endanger state security. He is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Newspapers out on strike

Most Israeli newspapers, including *The Jerusalem Post*, may not appear tomorrow because of a strike called by the National Union of Journalists.

The strike was called by the union after four months of negotiations over a new labour contract between the union and the Publishers Association, failed.

Attempts to resolve the dispute were continuing late last night and are expected to resume this morning.

So far only one unionized paper, *Yediot Aharanot*, has signed an agreement with the journalists union and its journalists will not be on strike.

Thai soldier gets new penis

BANGKOK (AFP). - A surgeon here has performed what he claims is the first penis transplant.

An army private was given the penis of a Thai male homosexual undergoing a sex change operation after the army man's wife severed his penis in a jealous rage, police Colonel Doctor Nit Chayakiat said in a telephone interview.

The seven-hour transplant was performed by a panel of three microsurgeons at Bangkok's police hospital three weeks ago, the doctor said, adding he believed it was the first successful such transplant in world medical history.

Doctors at the hospital were considering a request by the homosexual for the sex change operation when 22-year-old private Kovit Bamrungrua was rushed in after he was attacked by his wife.

The donor, who asked not to be identified, left the hospital in satisfactory condition a week after the sex change operation, a normal delay for recuperation after this type of surgery which is performed seven or eight times a month at the hospital, Dr. Nit said.

The transplant has been successful and Bamrungrua was due to leave hospital this week, he added. The patient was not available for comment.

Must decide by Monday whether to fire or retain O'Connor

Demjanjuk in two minds over lawyer

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In a session full of suspense accused war criminal John Demjanjuk yesterday could not make up his mind whether to fire or retain Mark O'Connor as counsel.

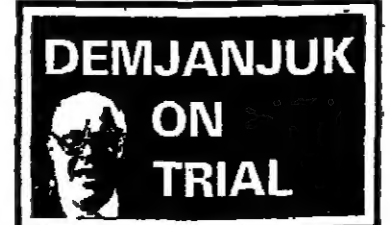
At the end of a special all-morning session, which involved two long recesses during which Demjanjuk consulted with his son-in-law Edward Nishnic and with O'Connor and attorney Yoram Sheftel, he finally said: "I can't decide now," and asked for two days to think matters over.

The court granted him five days and the question is to be finally settled in another special session at 11.30 a.m. next Monday.

Yesterday's session was held as a result of letters Demjanjuk sent to the court and O'Connor last week, announcing the termination of O'Connor's appointment as his defence counsel. The judges however wanted to make absolutely certain that the defendant understood the significance of his decision and therefore insisted that he reiterate that decision in person.

They reminded him that the plan-

ned replacement of O'Connor by Washington lawyer John Broadley could not be made conditional on the court's granting a postponement of the reopening of the trial on July 27, so that the new counsel could familiarize himself with the case. Broadley is not a complete newcomer to



the case, since he is representing Nishnic in a civil action against the U.S. Justice Department for release of documents relating to the case.

Levin told Demjanjuk that Broadley had not so far applied to the Justice Ministry and the Israel Bar Association for temporary admission to the Israel bar. "John Gill and Yoram Sheftel (the other defence lawyers) are only on the case on the strength of their appointment by O'Connor," he added.

Levin also explained to Demjanjuk that a defendant can change his lawyer only with the court's approval. This approval can be denied if the change causes an unreasonable delay in proceedings - such as may be caused by the postponement of the reopening.

Levin cautioned the defendant that the dismissal of legal counsel at this advanced stage of a trial "is neither customary, desirable or particularly honourable."

After all these words of warning and explanation, Demjanjuk surprised the court and audience, which filled about half the seats in the hall, by saying: "I want a recess to talk things over with my son-in-law Edward Nishnic, who arrived here from the U.S. yesterday."

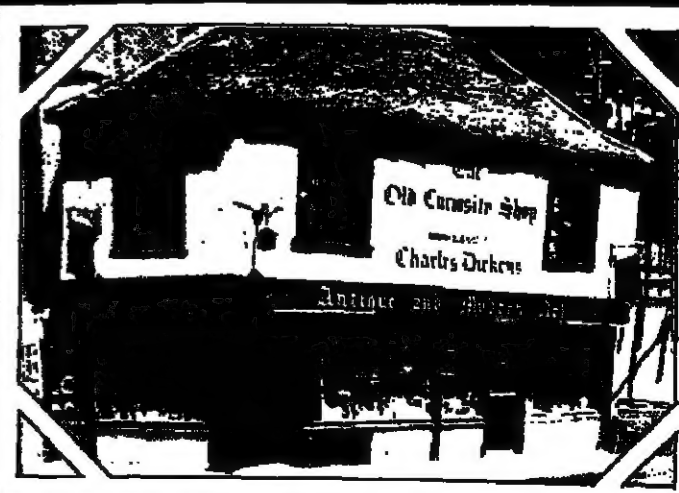
Nishnic, who is married to Demjanjuk's youngest daughter, has for the last few years devoted all his time to collecting funds from Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian origin for his father-in-law's defence.

Levin: "Do you want to consult in the absence of defence counsel?"

Demjanjuk: "Yes."

Levin: "We grant your request." (Continued on Page 7)

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Anger and dismay as Karachi bomb death toll rises to 73

KARACHI. - Angry crowds yesterday demanded immediate action to punish those responsible for Tuesday's bomb blasts as the death toll rose to nearly 73 and some 300 injured lay in the city's two hospitals.

Crowds in Central Karachi stoned vehicles and blocked traffic by burning tyres as business slowed to a standstill and shops and commercial centres remained closed, witnesses said.

The mood in this normally bustling southern port was sombre as all official functions were cancelled and the government declared three days of mourning in the southern city, Pakistan's largest.

Ambulances and volunteers were still ferrying bodies early yesterday.

Thousands of people thronged Karachi's two hospitals which worked under emergency conditions. Several charred and badly mutilated bodies lay in the hospital morgues, still awaiting identification.

There was no word on who might have planted the bombs.

Police cordoned off the fashionable Bohri Bazaar and Empress Markets in the centre of the city. Bomb-disposal teams combed the area for evidence that would enable them to identify the type of bomb used in the blasts.

Experts believed the bombs were either radio-activated or timed devices placed in the cars parked in the bazaar and at a bus stand close to the crowded market.

A doctor in one of the hospitals said the twin blasts were "the most horrifying in the city's history."

Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) leader Piyar Allana said it was "the worst tragedy that has befallen Karachi in living memory." Several national organizations have been called in to help with relief work and with the clearance of debris and wreckage from dozens of vehicles damaged in the blasts.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq arrived in Karachi later yesterday to visit the wounded in the city's hospitals and inspect the destruction.

Sindh Chief Minister Syed Ghous Ali Shah promised adequate compensation for the blast victims, and officials were appointed to prepare an assessment of the losses incurred by victims of the blasts.

Early yesterday club-wielding police used tear gas and charged groups of youths who chanted slogans when Shah arrived at a local hospital. The youths were protesting at the failure of the authorities to make arrests in connection with the blasts.

Feelings were running high in the suburbs of Liaquatabad and Gulbahar, in Western Karachi, with acts of violence being reported.

Pakistan's opposition parties have accused the government of apathy in dealing with the deteriorating law-and-order situation in Karachi.

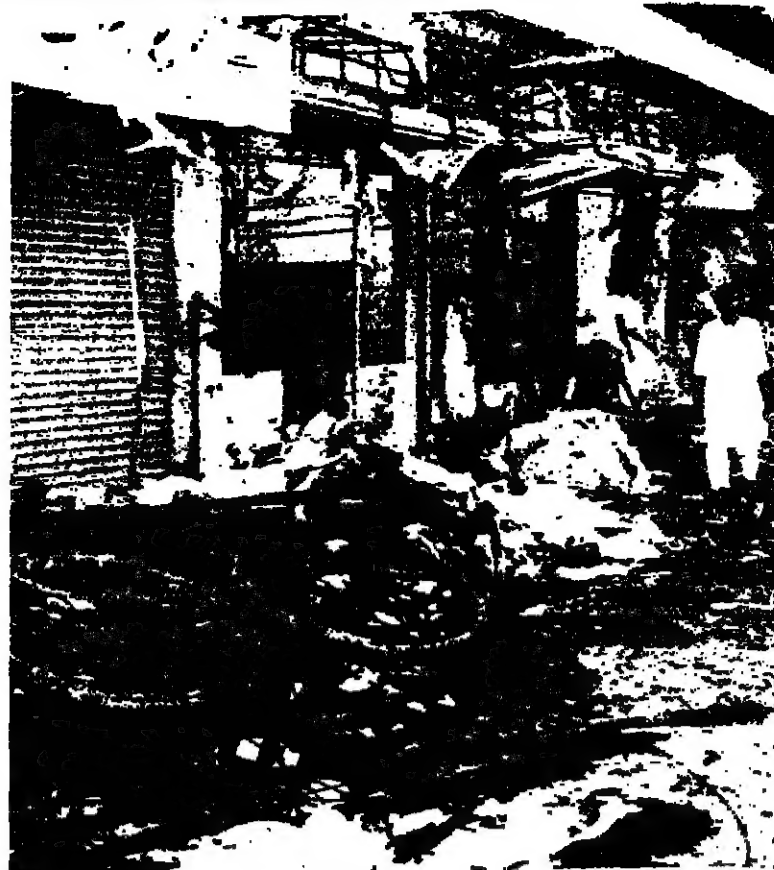
Local residents said the two bombs were placed in cars in streets crowded with rush-hour shoppers and street vendors hawking mangoes, matches and second-hand clothes.

At least 20 cars and a dozen shops were completely destroyed by the blasts and many more buildings badly damaged.

The first explosion was on Syedna Burhanuddin Street outside a hairdresser's shop, next to a bus stop and a few dozen metres away from a mosque.

The second bomb was some 30 minutes later and 100 metres away outside a record shop on Raja Ghazanfar Ali road. The streets were littered with twisted remnants of cars, debris from shattered shops and glass from houses all around as detectives sifted the rubble in the half-dark.

Pakistan plays host to an estimated three million fugitives from the nine-year-old guerrilla war in Afghanistan. Government officials have blamed previous bomb attacks in northwest Pakistan on Afghan saboteurs. (AFP, Reuters)



The scene in the Karachi street after the first bomb went off on Tuesday evening. (AFP telephoto)

Iraq keeps hitting at offshore Iran bases

BAHRAIN. - Iraqi warplanes struck Iranian offshore gunboat and helicopter bases for the third day running yesterday as Tehran warned it was prepared to sink U.S. ships in the Gulf and take American servicemen prisoner.

Shipping sources said three Iraqi jets rocketed an Iranian oil platform thought to be used as a make-shift base in the southern Gulf for motor boats manned by Revolutionary Guards.

On Monday and Tuesday, Iraqi jets had attempted to take out another base for the Swedish-built craft on al-Farisiyah island in the northern Gulf from where hit-and-run raids against a U.S. supertanker and French container ship had been launched.

With just one week to go before the U.S. Navy starts escorting Kuwaiti tankers flying the American flag next Wednesday, Iraq appears to have mounted a campaign against Iran's launches and what could be new offshore helicopter bases, the sources said.

The head of Kuwait's oil tanker fleet said yesterday he expects a second Kuwaiti vessel to arrive July 21 at the mouth of the Gulf, where it will host the American flag and join a U.S. Navy convoy through the war-ravaged waterway.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Senate Democrats said yesterday they are dropping efforts to delay President Reagan's plans to protect the Kuwaiti oil tankers.

The state department on Tuesday predicted overwhelming approval in the UN Security Council of a resolution ordering a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

Department officials also said that the Soviet Union and China were willing - in principle, at least - to impose a UN arms embargo against Iran if it refuses to comply with the cease-fire.

An Iranian official said on Tuesday that his government stood ready to reject the cease-fire resolution being pushed by the U.S. in the Security Council.

In another development, Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi said yesterday that further actions against Iraqis in France would be met with retaliation, while France reaffirmed its right to question an Iranian embassy employee about bomb attacks in Paris, thereby increasing prospects of a diplomatic rift with Tehran.

In Baghdad, an Iraqi official sharply criticized a weekend visit to Tehran by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa and accused Damascus of exploiting the Iran-Iraq war.

Al-Sharaa arrived yesterday on a surprise visit to Saudi Arabia that Arab diplomats said was related to efforts toward settlement of the Iran-Iraq war.

In Egypt, four amphibious warfare ships of the U.S. Navy transited the Suez Canal yesterday, heading south.

U.S. officials would not disclose their destination, but there was no indication they were going to join U.S. forces in the Gulf. (Reuters, AP)

U.S. plane leaves for China to take Aids victim

MANILA (Reuters). - A U.S. Air Force hospital plane left the Philippines yesterday to evacuate a 38-year-old American Aids victim stranded in southwest China, a U.S. official said.

A specially-trained medical team left Clark Air Force Base outside Manila to pick up Brent Anderson from Kahmang, spokesman Major Thomas Boyd said.

The U.S. State Department said it would arrange his evacuation after Anderson, who fell seriously ill with Aids last month while travelling in China, was refused passage out of China on regular commercial carriers. Boyd said, "The medical team will make a quick turnaround and bring Anderson back to Clark."

He said Anderson would be kept at the Clark base hospital for a few days to make sure his condition was stable enough to be flown back to the United States for treatment.

Boyd would not comment on the man's present condition nor disclose his destination in the United States.

Six Syrian soldiers wounded

Thirteen die, 77 hurt in Lebanon bomb blasts

TRIPOLI. - Two car-bombs exploded in the Syrian-controlled towns of Tripoli and Baalbeck yesterday, killing thirteen and injuring 30, including six Syrian soldiers, police said.

In Tripoli, four women were among 12 people killed and 30 wounded, mostly women shoppers, when a bomb exploded in a Fiat car parked next to a two-storey shopping mall in the exclusive Balha district.

In Baalbeck, a stronghold for pro-Iranian Shi'ite fundamentalists, a woman was killed and five people were injured when a taxi blew up outside a cinema. A Syrian officer was gravely wounded in the Baalbeck blast and two soldiers were injured, while three Syrians received light cuts in Tripoli, police said.

Trails of blood, telephone lines and a carpet of broken glass littered streets more than 100 metres from the point of the Tripoli explosion.

Police described the attacks as a new challenge to Syria's authority,

which maintains 25,000 troops in the two regions under a 1976 Arab League mandate to snuff out Lebanon's civil war.

The Tripoli blast occurred about 75 metres from a Syrian army checkpoint, gutting the supermarket which occupies the first two floors of a seven-storey building, police said. Thirteen parked cars were damaged, Tripoli-based reporters said.

A police sapper said the bomb weighed 50 kilograms and estimated the damage at 10 million Lebanese pounds (\$63,000).

"I felt that my stomach was being ripped open by the pressure wave," said nearby shopkeeper Mohammed Uli.

In another development, Palestinian gunman and Moslem Amal militiamen clashed on Tuesday night in South Lebanon in the first major fighting between them for three months, police said.

They said a Palestinian and an Amal militiaman were wounded in the clashes. (AP, Reuters)

Fifty feared dead in French holiday camp flood disaster

ANNECY, France (Reuters). - Fifty people were feared dead yesterday after a wall of mud and water smashed through a holiday camping site in the French Alps, sweeping away tents, caravans and cars, police said.

Police running a crisis centre to deal with the flood disaster said 22 bodies had been discovered, and hope was fading for 28 people still missing, almost 24 hours after a violent summer storm turned a mountain stream into a raging torrent.

Police in neighbouring Switzerland yesterday fished five bodies from the River Arve, the mountain river running through the campsite. There was little prospect that the missing 28 would be found alive, a police spokesman said, adding it was believed all the victims were French tourists.

About 40 people were injured, 10 of them seriously, he said.

Bodies were found yesterday buried under piles of mud, snagged onto rocks at the side of rivers and washed far down the River Borne into Switzerland.

Goodbye secret agent, hello North superstar

WASHINGTON (Reuters). - Oliver North went into the congressional hearings on the Iran-Contra affair just over a week ago, a dark, brooding enigma at the heart of the scandal.

When he ended his testimony yesterday the stealthy operator who kept some of the Reagan administration's deepest secrets had become Oliver North, superstar - toast of Hollywood producers and Manhattan publishers, a media sensation who is the object of nationwide fascination.

The Marine lieutenant colonel, in his olive drab uniform and rows of medals, seemed stunned that his testimony had finally come to an end after six grueling days at the witness table before a nationwide television audience.

Seconds after Senate Panel Chair-

man Daniel Inouye thanked him for his testimony, North leaned over, picked up his briefcase and muttered, "Back here in 10 minutes, I guess."

Told that he was through with his marathon, that he really did not have to come back, he changed his answer: "I guess I'll go home and have dinner."

Tired and drawn, North found enough energy as he left the ornate marble hearing room and its blazing television lights to stop before the waiting cameras to offer his thanks, in what has now become a familiar, "Aw Shucks" style.

"I salute you," he said. Until last week, television footage regularly showed the fired White House aide either poker-faced, claiming his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, or mute, ducking from home to car and back.

Then, a week ago, North began telling what he called "the good, the bad and the ugly," his long-awaited account of the affair, to a joint congressional investigating panel and to a nationwide television audience.

In six days of public testimony that captivated broad segments of the nation, North turned his self-accepted role of scapegoat into what critics called a master performance of passion, persuasion and manipulation.

With a mix of forceful straight talk, unvarnished patriotic sentiment, combativeness and pure bravura, he managed to play over the heads of the panel to the 50 million Americans estimated to have been watching on television.

"North stopped short only of taking out family photos of his wife and kiddies or getting down on one knee

for a chorus of 'Swanes,'" a columnist wrote in the Washington Post after North's second day of testimony.

So adept and self-assured did he appear that at times it seemed he must have been born for the role - even more than for that of secret operative diverting profits from secret Iran arms sales to Nicaragua rebels at a time U.S. military aid to the Contras was banned by Congress.

President Reagan, who fired the National Security Council aide November 25 for his role in the diversion scheme, called North a "national hero" at the time.

One key issue remained after North has admitted in his testimony lying to the Iranians, Israelis, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, Congress, the Justice Department and the attorney general.

Can his repeated protestations that now he is telling the truth be taken at face value?

German official found dead, inverted swastika on body

UNNA, West Germany (AP). - A local Social Democratic politician was found dead on Tuesday, his body tied to a tree and an inverted swastika pinned to the corpse, authorities said.

Police also found a letter next to the body, saying, "You red swine. You are going to the gas chamber." The letter and the inverted swastika prompted speculation that Heinz Dieter Becker was the victim of neo-Nazis or right-wing extremists. But local Social Democratic officials doubted the theory and police said Becker's death remained a mystery.

Walter Hoelscher, chairman of the Social Democrats in Unna, said Becker was "surely not involved politically in anything that would give right-wing extremists a reason to kill him."

Becker was recently elected to the

municipal council on a Social Democratic ticket. The left-of-centre Social Democrats are the main opposition party on the federal level.

Chief Prosecutor Klaus Schacht said an autopsy showed Becker died of suffocation. A plastic bag covered Becker's head when his body was found early Tuesday on a road outside Unna, a Central West German town near Dortmund, Schacht said.

Becker, a 43-year-old electronics instructor disappeared after calling his wife on Monday evening and saying he was coming home.

Last week, Becker told police he had been kidnapped by unknown persons, held for a day and released. He said his alleged abductors pulled him from his car, drugged him, covered his head with a plastic bag and put a threatening letter in his briefcase before releasing him.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DISABILITY EDUCATION

MORIAH HOTEL, JERUSALEM, JULY 27-31, 1987
IN MEMORY OF DR. AKIVAH RUDICH

Barbara Aiello

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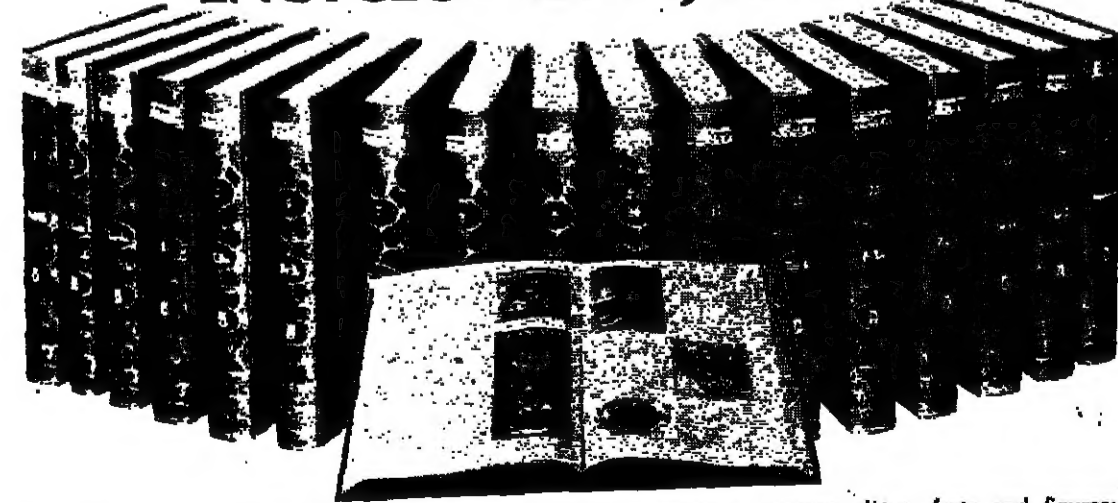
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03-25-252

Treat your dog like a champ



FURS, FINS & FEATHERS

D'vora Ben Shaul

WITH THE great World Dog Show having ended, the time has come to answer some readers' questions on this subject.

One question was: "Aren't dog shows silly and perhaps cruel as well?" I don't see why one should consider a well planned dog show as either. Dog breeding is a competitive hobby. Every serious breeder wants to produce the perfect dog and that perfection is delineated in the standard for the breed. It is against this description of a "perfect dog" that dogs are judged. I do not find a dog show materially different from a horse show, a flower show or a book fair. People are showing what they have achieved.

As for cruelty, most dogs are perfectly delighted to spend a whole day being the centre of attention and picking with their owners, experiencing the wonder of the smells of all those other interesting dogs. Just look at the average dog in the show ring and you see a show-off prancing around with nary a sign that it isn't absolutely delighted.

The other subject that comes up is trimming ears and bobbing tails. Here I have to admit that I don't like it and would never raise a breed of dog that was born with "disposable parts." Unfortunately, unlike England and Holland that have outlawed the practice, the Israel Kennel Club goes along with the majority - the U.S., Canada, Mexico and the European Federation ruling that a dog, if the standard specifies, cannot qualify for prizes if his tail is not bobbed

or ears clipped. I think this is unfortunate but the tradition is so old that it will probably persist.

Cropping ears and bobbing tails began as practical measures. Hunting breeds disturbed game by swishing their tails around in the grass so cocker spaniels and many others got their tails bobbed. Pointers and setters that operated in more open terrain kept their tails.

Ears were trimmed and tails bobbed in other breeds like boxers and Dobermans to eliminate spots that an opponent could grab in a fight, for some of these dogs were pitted against one another, while others, like the Doberman, were specifically bred as guard and attack animals.

Even the Canaan, our native breed which has naturally perked ears, were mutilated by the Beduin tribes. The Beduin claimed it made

them more alert but it is equally likely that it was done because so many of the Beduin Canaan are infested with ticks, particularly on the ears where the animal cannot reach them with its teeth. This often caused infections from which an untended dog can die.

Whatever the reasons, the familiar becomes the norm and one need only look at fashions in human dress to see that the most ridiculous things imaginable, from bustles and stays to spike heels, have at one time or another symbolized beauty.

ANOTHER question I am often asked is: "Isn't it true that mix-breed dogs are smarter than their pure bred counterparts?"

This is a generalization that I think has to do with both a bit of mythology and some wishful thinking. I can honestly say that after at least 30 years of dog owning, I can't see any difference in what they call "smartness." I have known pure breeds

that were very clever and mutts that were stupid - and vice versa.

I think that what is really being observed in many cases is experience. Certainly, the pure bred dog that has been cared for and somewhat protected all its life is in no way as self reliant or as street-wise as the dog that has spent its life fending for itself. A dog that never goes off leash is no match for a street-bred canine when it comes to crossing roads in heavy traffic and a dog that has always been well fed is not as resourceful about finding a meal as one which knew that if it didn't find food for itself, it would go hungry.

Nor are street-bred dogs in general any healthier than pure breeds. But those that survive without vaccinations and human assistance are real toughies, giving the impression that they really are sturdier to begin with. There might be an element of hybrid vigour here but I haven't seen any real evidence for it.

In the end, it's all a matter of individual taste. You can keep a pure bred dog or one of mixed ancestry; you can show it or keep it at home; you can trim its ears and bob its tail or not.

What is important is that every dog should be as well treated as if he were an international champion and worth a fortune. The same rules apply to Mickey the Mutt and Caesar the Champion. They both need good food, grooming, health care, exercise, protection from hazards and, most of all, the care and attention of their human companion.

Israeli girls to play Russians

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. - Israel meets the Soviet Union on Saturday in the opening round of the girls' under-18 Queen Sofia Cup international tennis championship in Llerida, Spain. The squad comprises 17-year-old Hagit Ohayon and Anat Varon and Yael Segal, 15, together with coach Yosef Yavneri.

Russia is now one of the world's top nations in the girls' game and its line-up is expected to include new Wimbledon junior champion Nathalie Zvereva, who also made a great impression at the Wimbledon women's.

Israel will today announce whether Raviv Weidenfeld or Boaz Merenstein will be the fourth member of its Davis Cup team for next week's World Group quarter-final against India in New Delhi. Shlomo Glickstein, Amos Mansdorf and Gilad Bloom have already been named for the July 24-26 tie. The referee and two chair umpires will all be from Australia.

Raine's triple ends All-Star drought

OAKLAND. - Tim Lincecum's two-run triple in the 13th inning gave the National League a 2-0 victory over the American League in Tuesday night's All-Star game, a match-up that made a mockery of baseball's year of the home run.

Raine's, the Montreal superstar no team wanted during his free agency after last season, lined a 2-0 pitch from Oakland's Jay Howell to left-centre field to decide the third-longest All-Star game in history. The Nationals now have won all eight extra-inning games and lead the series 37-20-1.

There were just seven hits by both teams through nine innings, the fewest ever. No All-Star game had gone scoreless past the sixth inning. Only 11 times before there were no homers, the last time in 1978.

Raine, who missed the first four weeks of the season before re-joining Montreal, finally produced the verdict. Atlanta's Ozzie Virgil opened the 13th with a single, and pitcher Lee Smith struck out trying to hunt because there were no pinch-hitters left on the NL bench.

Montreal's Ruben Brooks singled to the right field, moving Virgil to second, and Willie McGee flied out before Raine's triple off Howell, whose 4.96 ERA was the highest among the 17 All-Star pitchers.

Smith pitched three innings of two-hit ball with four strikeouts for the victory, and Sid Fernandez, the last player left on the NL roster, pitched the 13th for a save.

Raine, last year's NL batting champion, had gone 9 for 7 in previous All-Star games before going 3 for 3 on Tuesday and being named the game's Most Valuable Player.

The Philadelphia Phillies' reliever Steve Bedrosian made the key play of the game in the bottom of the ninth when he snared a bad throw from Brooks, who was trying to complete a double play, and then nailed Dave Winfield at the plate with the potential winning run.

Virgil held on to the ball to send the game into extra innings despite being rocked in a collision with the big New York Yankee outfielder.

Winfield, the only player to play the entire game, had one double in five at-bats to extend his record All-Star doubles streak to six games. (AP, Reuter)

Egypt also boycotted

Post Sports Staff and agencies

Israel is not the only country to be subject to a political boycott by some contingents at the World University games in Zagreb.

Libya put a last-minute stop on Tuesday night to a planned basketball match against Egypt. It would have been the first sporting event between the two countries in nine years.

The match was scheduled in the quarterfinal round and both teams had earlier declared they were ready to play.

Then, shortly before the opening buzzer, the Libyans changed their minds and refused to play. Egypt were declared 2-0 winners.

Greedy North Koreans

LAUSANNE (Reuter). - The Olympic governing body yesterday offered to hand over more sports to North Korea in a bid to head off a threatened communist boycott of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The Lausanne-based International Olympic Committee (IOC) offered to give North Korea archery, table tennis, women's volleyball, the 100-km men's cycle road race and a preliminary round of the soccer competition.

The new offer falls well short of North Korea's demand that it be given a full third of the 23 Olympic sports, including 237 individual events, set to open in Seoul on September 17 next year.

But IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch said this was his "final offer" and North Korea must respond by September 17 this year, when invitations will be sent to a record 167 national Olympic committees to join in the games.

North Korean Olympic committee vice-president Chung Guk Chon insisted that Pyongyang be given eight full sports.

"We must have all the football competition, as well as wrestling, gymnastics, judo, table tennis and archery," he said.

The IOC offered last year to give Pyongyang all eight events in the table tennis and archery competitions and part of the cycling and football.

The vice-president of the South Korean delegation Han Jip said his delegation was not in the mood for further concessions. "We have given away too much already in the name of the Olympic spirit," he said.

The North Koreans are keen to stage the complete football tournament and just a preliminary round as conceded by the IOC.

A theory in the Olympic crisis is that the North Koreans were expelled from the tournament by the International Football Federation (FIFA) for failing to play against qualifying teams, saying that its "co-teams" they did not need to do so.

Players, teams warm up for Davis Cup ties

Post Sports Staff and agencies

India's No. 1 player, Ramesh Krishnan, has been in very poor form lately. He hasn't reached the crucial rounds of a major tournament for quite some time.

Yesterday Krishnan went down to Czechoslovakia's Marian Vajda 5-7, 6-4, 6-2 in the second round of the Grand Prix tournament in Stuttgart.

Another second round casualty in Stuttgart was Sweden's Mikael Pernfors; he was beaten by West German Pavel Vojteschek 4-6, 7-6, 6-1. Pernfors and Joakim Nyström have been left out of their nation's Davis Cup squad who play their quarter final tie away to France.

Team captain Hans Olsson, who hopes to lead Sweden to a 10th consecutive cup final, said he chose from a pool of 15 players rated among the world's top 20 for the tie on Friday in the French Riviera town of Fréjus on July 24-26. He picked Mats Wilander, Stefan Edberg, Kent Carlsson and Anders Jarryd.

The French on the other hand have not been without their troubles.

In Bordeaux, top seed Yannick Noah threatened to quit the Davis Cup competition after crashing out of the \$170,000 men's Grand Prix tournament the first round.

An out of sorts Noah was beaten 2-6, 6-4, 6-2 by Britain's Jeremy Bates, ranked at 193rd in the world.

Hendy Lacoste, seeded second in Stuttgart, struggled before outlasting Francisco Yunis of Argentina on Tuesday to reach the third round of the \$231,000 tournament.

Lacoste, a Wimbledon quarterfinalist, needed three sets to overcome the low-ranked Argentine, but eventually won 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

In Sydney, Australian Davis Cup Captain Neale Fraser believes Pat Cash's Wimbledon triumph has boosted his team's chances of reaching the trophy they won last year.

"Pat's victory has given a great boost to our Davis Cup chances not only for the forthcoming tie against Mexico but also for the ties in the future," Fraser said.

Another Wimbledon hero, Peter Doolan, who ousted last year's champion Boris Becker, is likely to challenge Wally Masur for the second singles spot behind Cash against Mexico.

Australia's Davis Cup squad will start training today in Brisbane for the July 24-26 quarter-final.

TOUR DE FRANCE

BLAGNAC, France (Reuter). - Rolf Golz of West Germany won the 15th stage of the Tour de France while Frenchman Charles Mottet extended his overall lead to more than two minutes.

Golz, in a breakaway with Roland Clerc of France and Irishman Martin Earley who were second and third, fought through a thunderstorm and torrential rain.

Liverpool sign Beardsley

LONDON (Reuter). - England striker Peter Beardsley signed for Liverpool on Tuesday for a British record of £1.9 million.

Liverpool had agreed to the transfer from Newcastle a month ago but an argument between the player and his old club over personal terms kept the move in doubt.

Natural fighter

Sraya Shapiro



Azaria Alon

IN HEBREW, *alon* means oak. Don't ask Azaria Alon why he chose it when he decided, a long time ago, to adopt a Hebrew-sounding name.

Alon loves this country. He does not care to remember what came before he joined his fate with that of the Land of Israel. He loves every flower, every animal. He hopes to preserve the land's biological richness for future generations. This is the purpose of the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel, for which he has been a guiding spirit for almost 40 years. He dreads senseless developers. But he is even more frightened by unthinking citizens.

He joined Beit Hashita, a Jezreel Valley kibbutz, 50 years ago, immediately after graduating from the Reali School in Haifa. The kibbutz sent him to Seminar Hakibbutzim to become a teacher of natural history. The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel was born there.

"We were half a dozen young men with a passion for wild life. We composed pamphlets explaining the uniqueness of certain species found in Israel, and printed them at our own expense; then we peddled them to interested persons."

A young zoologist at Professor Mendelsohn's faculty at the Hebrew University obtained his tutor's consent to use the premises of the university in Abu Kabir to store the society's stuff. "If the society exists at all it is due to Amotz Zahavi - Professor Zahavi today."

Police can enforce very little if the society is not conscious of the issues involved. The nature enthusiasts therefore mustered their efforts primarily to gain public backing. "We are a small country with big aspirations and energetic dreamers. If all the inhabitants of Israel were to be lined up along the coastline, each individual would be allotted exactly

THE SOCIETY has grown beyond expectations. It has 1,000 employees on its payroll and its offices encompass two buildings near the central bus station in Tel Aviv.

The society has 40,000 paying members, "that means really 100,000, as membership is usually of families, not individuals." Some

700,000 people took advantage last year of society tours to the remotest corners of the country. The society publishes four periodicals, one in English. And a store was opened in the basement of its headquarters a year ago, where "you can find bearded Gush Emunim settlers and young kibbutzniks in shorts browsing through books on Eretz Yisrael lore or looking for a sleeping bag or tent for their outings."

Alon himself wears a checked shirt and shorts most of the year. "You'll not find us in the Hiltons," he says, not concealing his pride. The society also sponsors 25 field

schools, funded mainly by local authorities, where courses are given for nature lovers.

Recently, the society expanded into the Arab sector. It is run by Mahmoud Gwazi, a young man who speaks perfect Hebrew. How did the Arab villagers respond to the call? "With the greatest interest." Thirty-five teachers recently attended a course in a field school, and they are sure to become vocal advocates of the tenets of nature protection.

Alon is a tenacious fighter. He has led many a campaign to preserve a threatened patch of land. But in the case of Beit Jann, the village on Mount Meron which encroached on a nature reserve near it he seems dismayed. "This is not really our problem, it is a problem for the government. They seem not to realize how grave the problem is." But he would not elaborate.

Is he getting tired of the fight? No, by no means. But in recent years, Alon has directed his energies into a new venture: the publication of a multi-volume encyclopedia of the country's natural resources. University professors do the writing and the Ministry of Defence undertakes the publication chores. But Azaria Alon goes over the galleys.

"Besides the Hebrew entry, we give the Latin name of the species discussed, and, where possible, the Arabic equivalent." The illustrations are in full colour and "we try to be as faithful to real colours as printing allows."

It is really stock-taking. Alon does not say it, but perhaps he is worried that some entries may become obsolete with time. But at least, they will have been recorded for posterity.

The greatest impact on the public may be Azaria Alon's weekly broadcasts on Kol Yisrael. They are always topical, always dramatic. There is drama in every tree, in every leaf - but you have to know how to look for it.

Keeping a tag on crime

Laurence Marks/London

THE PROBLEM of the growing number of non-violent criminals clogging up prison systems may be on its way to be solved. A simple technique of electronic tagging, tried out successfully in eight American states in the past two years, has begun to attract the attention of Western governments.

A man or woman convicted of housebreaking, say, or car stealing, or small-scale fraud, who would otherwise go to prison, is offered the option of wearing a light plastic waterproof transmitter (the size of a small pocket-calculator) fixed by a band round his or her neck or ankle.

The tag silently transmits a coded signal to a receiving station, which sends it by land-line to a central computerized monitor. If the offender moves outside the designated area or place of confinement, or removes the tag, this will register on the computer, whose operator will notify the local police by telephone.

One of the economic advantages of a tagging scheme is that it can utilize the existing network of receiving stations for car radio-telephones. In Britain, which has large areas of high-density population, these stations are between a half and one-and-a-half kilometres apart in the cities, and between five and seven kilometres apart in the country.

The offender is told that he must remain within a restricted area encompassing his home, his workplace, stores and medical services, and confine journeys to and from work to stated routes and times monitored by the computer.

In much of the U.S., where the population density is lower, it is harder to keep track of a mobile offender, who is normally confined to house arrest.

LIKE BEING banned from driving, it is argued, tagging is a serious enough inconvenience to operate as a penalty and a deterrent. It provides a large measure of security against repetition of the offence - because of the likelihood of swift detection. It provides a large measure of security

against repetition of the offence - because of the likelihood of swift detection and arrest. If it were introduced on a large scale, the social and economic advantages would be enormous.

As a British pioneer Tom Stacy, novelist and publisher, points out, it would end the chronic overcrowding of prisons. Many non-violent offenders are confirmed in their criminality by being sent to prison, which is seldom a reforming experience and often a corrupting one. In Britain, six out of 10 prisoners commit another offence within two years of their release.

American states that have introduced pilot schemes - New Jersey, Florida, Oregon, Utah, Kentucky, Michigan, Oklahoma and New York - have recorded a failure-rate of only 5.2 per cent. All these schemes have been deemed successful and all are being expanded.

The Criminal Justice Policy Council of Texas has calculated that monitoring would cost a maximum of \$9 a day, compared with \$109 a day for keeping someone in jail. It reckoned that a third of the state's 18,000 prisoners would be eligible for tagging, which is especially applicable to those waiting to be tried.

An obvious objection to tagging is that, once you allow governments, even democratic ones, to introduce a Big Brother type system for a humane purpose, they may acquire a taste for surveillance which could be extended to their non-criminal but politically inconvenient citizens.

Another, voiced by Britain's Howard League for Penal Reform, is that, in the U.S., tagging is often imposed merely as an additional safeguard on offenders who have been released on probation, rather than on those who would otherwise have been sent to prison.

A third is that restricted mobility may not be an effective deterrent for the spreading plague of white-collar crime. But, as with many penal reforms, the benefits seem heavily to outweigh the risks.

(Observer News Service)

ART CALENDARS FROM ISRAEL 1987-88



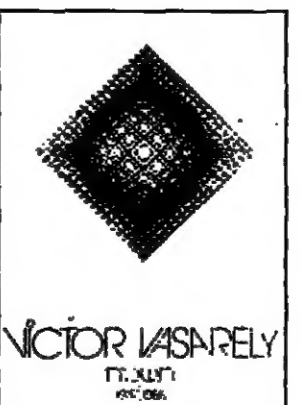
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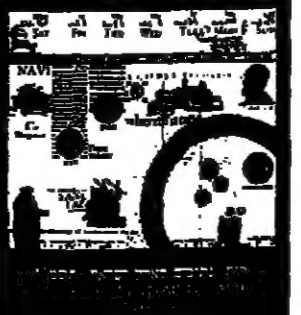
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Controversy over Boesky's deal with SEC

Brazil owes Citicorp \$4.5b. Other major U.S. banks that could be interested in the debt conversion are Chase Manhattan Corporation, with \$2.8b. in loans to Brazil, Bank America Corporation, \$2.7b., and Manufacturers Hanover, \$2.2 b.

Proponents would like to see the conversions allow investment by other parties as well.

Currently, the government only allows debt-for-equity swaps between the original lender and the original borrower. In other words, if a bank has loaned money to a local company, that loan can be converted into an investment only in that firm.

Proponents would like to see the conversions allow investment by other parties as well.

to be stalled by a brain drain of leading scientists if the funds were not unfrozen in time.

The writer is a Certified Public Accountant (Israel). Questions may be addressed to him c/o The Jerusalem Post.

are about to retire after 20 years of service in the regular army, who are looking for jobs in the civilian market.

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U.S. trade on the up

NEW YORK (Reuters). - Latest data reinforce the view that steady, if painfully slow improvement is taking place on the U.S. merchandise trade account, economists said.

"In volume terms, the situation is improving, and fairly substantially. But in current dollar terms, the progress is very, very slow," said Jason Benderly of Goldman Sachs and Co. Inc.

"We have turned the corner on trade in volume terms and in the second half of 1987 the U.S. will be reporting smaller national deficits, too," said Joseph Carson of Chemical Bank.

Earlier yesterday the Commerce Department said that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to \$14.39 billion in May from \$13.32 billion in April.

U.S. financial markets took the trade news badly. The dollar dropped more than two pence and three yen, while the 30-year U.S. Treasury Bond lost more than one point.

But economists cautioned that several special factors have to be taken into account and the trade position is not as gloomy as initial reading of the figures might suggest.

NISSIM

(Continued from Page One)
Histadrut leaders have so far refused to commit themselves to a two-year agreement but they have not rejected the proposal out of hand.

Nissim maintained yesterday that a cut in the working week would have to be linked to a two-year agreement. He also stressed that he himself had not made up his mind whether to support a shortened working week.

Nissim said that the impact on the private sector of a five-day week in the public sector needed careful consideration. He added that he did not promise the Histadrut leaders on Tuesday that he would vote in favour of their demand.

If the cabinet does approve a five-

day week in the public sector, after the Treasury's offer to compensate for erosion in public sector pensions and maintain real salaries at their 1986 value with possible increases then, said Gatt, "I assume we will reach some solution."

Gatt reported that Haim Haberfeld, the trade union department head, spent yesterday phoning round Labour Alignment ministers to ensure their support for a shorter work-week.

Today, Haberfeld is scheduled to meet with Hillel Duda'i, the Treasury's chief wage negotiator, to discuss improving the salaries of low-paid workers. The trade unions' campaign headquarters is also to meet to review the situation in light of Tuesday night's meeting.

DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)
Don't be hasty, take 15 minutes or half an hour."

Levin also reiterated to the defendant that the court had in the past already granted additional time to the defence. "At the outset of the trial O'Connor gave us the outline of the alibi plea he planned to make. This means that he must have examined all the facts at his disposal."

Speaking slowly and clearly, so that the translator could fully convey his words in Ukrainian, Levin also told Demjanjuk that the court rejected Sheftel's claim that O'Connor had not fully prepared the defence material.

"Now that the prosecution rests its case, we expect the defence to be ready," Levin said. "We've granted the defence a postponement until July 27 because Mr. Gill, who has proven himself, wants to attend a congress until that date. The court will not interfere in internal feuds and accusations. But if you want to give good advice to your lawyers, tell them that you are not happy with their public display of disunity."

Demjanjuk: "I understand."
The court reconvened after Demjanjuk had spoken to his son-in-law for almost an hour. Said Levin: "Usually you listen to us - but this time it is the reverse, we are listening to you."

But before he started listening, the judge again explained the three questions to which he expected Demjanjuk to give a clear answer: 1. Did he confirm his dismissal of O'Connor; 2. Did he want to appoint Sheftel to his defence team independent of O'Connor; and 3. The same question regarding John Gill.

Demjanjuk started his answer by saying that since the beginning of the trial his lawyers had not worked together properly. "My family has decided to release Mr. O'Connor, because his further work will not be to my benefit."

Levin: "Your family is not in the dock. What do you say?"
Demjanjuk: "I decided to go after my family. I'm in jail, I'm forced to follow my family."

Levin: "We don't accept the word 'forced,' the decision must be made of your own free will."

Demjanjuk: "I said my decision is the same as that of my family."

Levin: "What is your decision regarding Mr. Sheftel?"

Demjanjuk: "As far as I know he is the expert on Israeli law. I appoint Mr. Broadley, not Mr. Sheftel."

There was an almost audible gasp in the audience at this statement, seemingly rejecting Sheftel.

Levin continued the dialogue and said that Broadley was not before the court now. "I ask you only about Sheftel, yes or no?"

Demjanjuk: "I don't understand. If O'Connor leaves, Sheftel replaces him."

Levin: "I'll explain. You must appoint Sheftel in writing, until now he was only appointed by O'Connor. If you want him, you must say so."

Demjanjuk: "I decide that Mr. Broadley should make the decision."

Levin: "That means that Sheftel is not on your team?"

Demjanjuk: "It seems he is not."

Levin: "What about John Gill?"

Demjanjuk: "Gill, yes."

At this juncture Sheftel consulted with Demjanjuk, apparently speaking to him in Russian. After a tense moment Sheftel approached the bench and handed the judges letters signed by Demjanjuk appointing him and Gill as his counsel.

Levin to Demjanjuk: "Did you sign these documents?"

Demjanjuk: "Yes."

Judge Levin then reminded the defendant again that his letters appointing Gill and Sheftel could not be conditioned on a further postponement of the trial. "I want to make this crystal clear. If your lawyers insist on a postponement, the court will not release Mr. O'Connor from his job."

Demjanjuk: "Are you trying to frighten me?"

Levin: "This kind of statement is not acceptable. It is our duty to

inform you of all possible consequences of your decision. We are bending over backwards in this case; we are lenient."

Demjanjuk (with a smile): "Your Honours (said in English), I apologize. I only have a grade-four education."

Levin: "Intelligence does not depend on schooling. We accept your apology."

Demjanjuk asked Judge Levin to repeat his question regarding the appointment of Gill and Sheftel. But the defendant's answer was still not unequivocal. This caused Levin to tell him that if he wanted to, he could have another consultation. "We won't furnish pretexts to anybody who may later claim that this court did not make things clear to the accused."

Demjanjuk: "Yes, I want another recess."

After a recess of 50 minutes, during which Demjanjuk conferred with Nishnic, Sheftel and O'Connor in his cell at Binyanei Ha'uma, he made the following statement: "It is difficult to decide today. I ask for a two-day postponement of the session, so that I can call my family (in Cleveland). I hope you understand me."

After a short consultation with his fellow judges, Levin announced that he was giving Demjanjuk until Monday. With that the session was closed.

During the first long recess Yoram Sheftel told The Jerusalem Post: "One thing is sure, I'm not going to be the lead counsel." Asked why, he said: "Because I don't want to be."

He also said that he knew that Demjanjuk's son John Jr., had called the management of the American Colony Hotel to tell them that as of last Sunday the Ukrainian Defence Fund for Demjanjuk would no longer be responsible for O'Connor's bills. The same message went to the company from which O'Connor rents his car, he said.

Demjanjuk's son-in-law Edward Nishnic told The Post that the family's dissatisfaction with O'Connor was of several months' standing. "Many things cannot be told."

He added that his father-in-law apparently had second thoughts about dismissing O'Connor after warnings from Judge Levin. Asked whether his committee would continue to pay O'Connor, if the latter continued on the case, Nishnic said: "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

He added: "We are low on funds. I've worn out my fourth set of knapsacks travelling round the world soliciting funds."

He said that in addition to covering Ukrainian communities in the U.S. and Canada, he plans to go to Australia and England. According to Canadian sources the defence committee collected about \$125,000 there recently.

Nishnic was full of complaints against the Israeli government, for its refusal to finance his father-in-law's defence, "as it did in the Eichmann case. This media show is a disgrace."

He said that the Ukrainians have paid for Demjanjuk's defence in the U.S. and Israel for 10 years. "But now it's getting harder. I owe \$30,000 in arrears."

Nishnic said that the family had tried to bring O'Connor into line. "We thought that decisions regarding court strategy should be taken by a majority of two of the three-member team. But the spats continued. So we decided to drop O'Connor. We want a smooth, professional defence."

Demjanjuk's appearance as the first defence witness will be followed by that of his wife Vera, Nishnic disclosed. He said that there would be 20 witnesses and that the trial would probably last at least until November.

"O'Connor must have been aware of the precariousness of his position since my last visit here, in May," Nishnic said. He also indicated that Gill and Sheftel were both likely to quit if O'Connor continued on the case.

Bruno: Banks should quit mutual funds

By PINHAS LANDAU

TEL AVIV. - The Bank of Israel wants to see mutual fund management taken away from the commercial banks, as part of a wide-ranging capital market reform programme.

The institution also regards the suggestion that the banks waive or forego interest already collected by them from debtors in the agricultural sector as "unworkable", although there is an urgent need for a general recovery plan in this sector.

These were among the numerous points raised by Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno in a wide-ranging discussion of economic affairs, when he was hosted by the Journalists Association's economic section at Beit Sokolov yesterday.

Regarding the future ownership of the main banks, Bruno noted that

the attitude crystallizing in the Bank of Israel was to tackle the problem over 5-7 years, while changing the voting rights of the shares. The bank found little merit in the alternative approach of trying to re-sell to the public the shares it will redeem in October 1988 within a year or two of that date.

"Our capital is too narrow to absorb such large share issues in so short a time, and the result will be that they will be sold for giveaway prices, causing hefty further losses to the Treasury, over and above those involved in the 'arrangement' itself," the governor said.

Bruno dwelt on the connection between ownership and control of the banks, which at present is almost non-existent, because the public who own the shares do not exercise

control over the banks through them, while bodies such as the World Zionist Organization and Haverat Haovdim, who have control, own only a tiny fraction of the total equity.

Thus, the governor pointed out, the government was due to become the chief investor in the banks, after it completes its multi-billion dollar undertaking to redeem the bank shares, but it will have nothing to show for it.

This was the rationale behind the suggestion that the government appoint a majority - perhaps 75 per cent - of the boards of directors of the banks. However, this represented de facto nationalization, to which Bruno said both he and most senior officials are opposed.

Implicit in Bruno's analysis was

support for the proposal aired some time ago by Avi Ben Bassat, deputy head of the research department, that during the interim period of several years, while the government holds the bank shares and is engaged in reselling them to the public, the banks should be overseen by independent trustees, appointed for a fixed period by the government.

Speaking about the main macro-economic issues of the moment, Bruno bowed closely to the line he has developed in numerous recent public appearances. Referring to the recent devaluation scare, he stressed that the exchange rate does not at present, or for the near future, need adjustment, given that the import growth is slowing, exports are proceeding better than expected and the level of foreign currency reserves is at an unprecedentedly high level.

Bruno dismissed the idea that the

recent growth in the reserves reflected "hot money" pouring into Israel. In his view, the increase stemmed from several different factors, some temporary and some more fundamental.

Given the policy of holding the exchange rate fixed, it is only to be expected that the public would switch some of its assets out of foreign currency and into shekel deposits paying high interest rates, he said, adding that if the reserves declined somewhat from their present levels that would be no cause for alarm.

The normal situation was that the business sector bought some \$60m. worth of foreign currency per month more than it sold, and therefore the fact that recent months had seen net sales of foreign currency - which had boosted the reserves - was abnormal.

INDEX

(Continued from Page One)
Figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that since the beginning of the year the CPI rose by 8.5 per cent. The rise for last month brought the index to 177 points on a 1980=1 baseline. Despite the higher than expected inflation rate, bureau officials noted that the pace of monthly price increases remained steady at 1 to 1.5 per cent. This pace translates into an annual rate of inflation of 17 to 20 per cent, slightly below the figure for 1986.

According to the current agreements between the Histadrut and the employers, cost of living increments are paid each time cumulative inflation reaches 7 per cent or more. Since the latest payment of the c-o-i increment the CPI has increased by some 5.2 per cent.

Thus the c-o-i allowance will be paid after the index rises by an additional 1.8 per cent. According to the latest calculations this will take place in September or October, and workers will receive a wage increase totalling some 5 to 6 per cent.

Finance Minister Nissim has already stated that such an increment will represent a real threat to economic stability. But the labour federation is not expected to forego part of the c-o-i allowance as it did earlier this year. This could lead to a renewal of cost pressure on prices

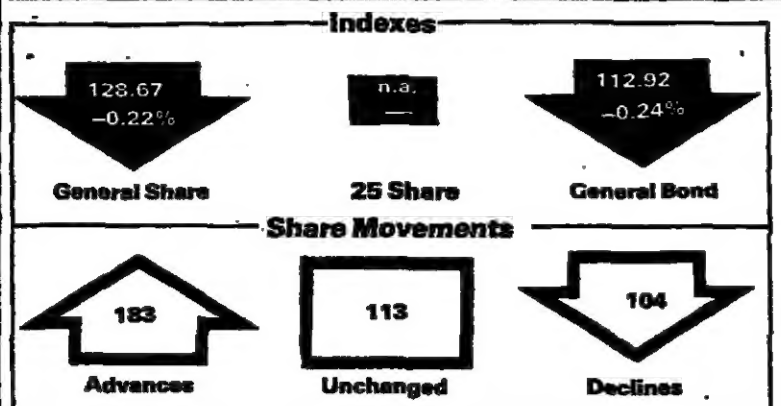
and push the government to devalue the shekel.

Nissim offered the Histadrut a two-year collective wage agreement for the public sector. In return, the minister has said, he would be willing to grant public sector workers wage increments. Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar said yesterday he would be willing to discuss the two-year pact on condition that the c-o-i increment accords are honoured and the government pledges to safeguard price stability for that period.

Central Bureau of Statistics officials noted yesterday that some 25 per cent of the prices of the basket of goods and services on which the CPI is based remained stable last month, and in some cases there were price drops. The prices of fresh produce dropped by 3.9 per cent, but this decrease was less than what is traditionally registered in June. This explained part of the discrepancy between the Treasury's earlier projection and the actual inflation figure.

But the inflation figure for June was also influenced by hikes in prices directly controlled by the government. Flat maintenance costs rose by 2.3 per cent, reflecting a 5 per cent increase in electricity prices. Some individual items like passport fees rose by 165 per cent during June, while other government fees rose by 197 per cent.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
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Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	21350	8	
Bank Hapoalim	18500	2740	+0.5
Bank Mizrahi	20000	124	-0.6
Bank Leumi	9721	2100	

Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	9520	718	-1.5
Bank Hapoalim	74704	171	-1.1
Bank Mizrahi	128404	55	-0.5
Bank Leumi	41240	333	-1.2
Bank Hapoalim	88200	884	-0.8
Bank Mizrahi	174914	38	-0.5
Bank Leumi	43200	1386	-0.9
Bank Hapoalim	37040	87	

Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Bank Leumi	10000	224	+2.0
Bank Hapoalim	2610	200	+2.0
Bank Mizrahi	4098	1350	-2.4
Bank Leumi	24700	208	-0.8
Bank Hapoalim	281	20	+2.5
Bank Mizrahi	13537	287	+0.8
Bank Leumi	21270	128	+0.8

Insurance			
Bank Leumi	1200	850	-0.8
Bank Hapoalim	785	3574	+3.5
Bank Mizrahi	5520	182	+3.5
Bank Leumi	2500	100	-
Bank Hapoalim	410	6700	+0.7
Bank Mizrahi	1184	77	-0.2
Bank Leumi	7700	200	-3.2

Trade & Services			
Bank Leumi	1000	3301	-2.9
Bank Hapoalim	524	1421	-0.1
Bank Mizrahi	785	48	-0.1
Bank Leumi	1290	2272	+2.2
Bank Hapoalim	1745	40	+4.7
Bank Mizrahi	7300	50	+1.4
Bank Leumi	2630	75	+1.4
Bank Hapoalim	14100	3387	-
Bank Mizrahi	785	2015	-

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Bank Leumi	1700	1285	+0.3
Bank Hapoalim	1570	150	+0.2
Bank Mizrahi	43200	448	+0.7
Bank Leumi	2300	1170	-
Bank Hapoalim	8600	328	-
Bank Mizrahi	310	34718	-
Bank Leumi	4840	625	+1.3
Bank Hapoalim	18200	77	+0.2
Bank Mizrahi	324	3510	+1.8
Bank Leumi	6700	536	-
Bank Hapoalim	1705	1400	+2.3

Industrials			
Bank Leumi	6100	300	+1.0
Bank Hapoalim	37300	25	-1.8

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Bank Leumi	1700	1285	+0.3
Bank Hapoalim	1570	150	+0.2
Bank Mizrahi	43200	448	+0.7
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The home front

A RECENT public opinion poll conducted by Modi'in Ezrahi for "Ma'ariv" and published yesterday, suggests that two-thirds of the Jewish public in this country would not part for any price with any portion of Judea and Samaria. Attitudes on Gaza were not similarly probed, but it is reasonable to assume that they are not widely dissimilar.

Those two-thirds were found not to agree among themselves on the manner in which Judea and Samaria are to be handled. A minority favour a retention of the status quo, either with or without them - without even the grant of autonomy to the local Arab population. The majority support outright annexation. Of these, only a few would award the annexed Arabs the rights of Israeli citizenship. The bulk of them, amounting to 40 per cent of the Jewish public, would exclude the Arabs from citizenship in an Israel boosted to the dimensions of Greater Eretz Yisrael.

Half of the annexationist group - 20 per cent of the Jewish public - are in fact looking forward to the West Bank Arabs being kicked out.

These findings, appalling as they are, cannot be wished away by ignoring them. They should, it is true, be taken with a pinch of salt. Public opinion polls are not the last word. They photograph the state of public opinion at any given time, no more. Public opinion is by nature volatile: if it were not, there would be no point in gauging it periodically from random samples. Hawks in the polls today may turn into doves tomorrow, and vice versa. Besides, errors creep into even the best of polls, and the composition of a sample is also significant.

As a picture of the present state of mind of the Jewish community in the matter of the territories, however, the results of the survey seem to be essentially right. Israel has long been known to harbour a large annexationist constituency. That constituency is plainly not melting away, and the segment within it that wishes the Arabs to be "transferred" away from the territories may well be expanding. The extreme right is gaining support.

How the extremists would cast their ballots in an election fought largely over the issue of an international peace conference is not hard to predict. But neither is it difficult to foretell the voting behaviour of members of the status quo group.

For an international peace conference would ultimately mean a change in the status quo. That is why it is so fiercely opposed by the Likud.

In another recent survey a small majority of Israelis were discovered to actually favour the idea of the conference as outlined by Vice Premier Shimon Peres, and as now agreed to by King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak. A dramatic gesture by the Hashemite monarch - analogous with even if not identical to the late President Sadat's journey to Jerusalem - might increase their number. But it is doubtful whether nearly enough among the majority that now swear by Greater Eretz Yisrael would be readily swayed to endorse a negotiating process that amounts, in effect, to territorial change even in the context of peace.

A popular mandate for discussing such change is now a condition of peacekeeping. But unlike the case of Egypt an agreement for such withdrawal cannot as Mr. Begin did be presented to the Knesset, and to the nation, as a virtual *fait accompli*. For one thing Judea and Samaria are not Sinai. More importantly, the Likud under Mr. Shamir is nothing like what it was under Menachem Begin. 1987 is not 1977.

The challenge this poses to Vice Premier Shimon Peres and the Labour Party is perfectly plain. Although nominally his main province is foreign affairs, Mr. Peres must surely be aware that the battle for peace will be won - or, as the case may be, lost - on home grounds, not in the capitals of Europe. It is up to him and his party to wean voters away from the illusory notion that Israel can survive as an oppressive master over another people, and remain Jewish, free and democratic.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS SIXTY-FOUR days and seven hours after entering a lions' cage, Mike Oosterlaak emerged more or less unscathed, took a swig of champagne and said: "Never again."

With only a wooden club to defend himself, Oosterlaak who describes himself as a freelance game-catcher, ate and slept in a cage of seven full-grown lions at a zoo north of Johannesburg in a bid to raise \$500,000 (and \$250,000) to buy two gorillas.

As a fund-raising exercise, his effort was a flop - only 2,000 rand (\$1,000) was donated.

It was also an ordeal. "I've been dragged out of bed, had my jacket torn off my back and my mattress torn to shreds," he told the press shortly before ending his stint.

During his stay, in which he left the cage for only 30 minutes each day to take showers, the lions destroyed two of his radios. As a parting shot, a lion destroyed many of the 400 pages of notes he had made.

LIBI - The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defence

MEET THE CHALLENGE, MAKE IT HAPPEN!

- This Week:**
- Largest Contribution**
Mr. Eliahu Bines, Givatayim, on behalf of the Organization of Former Residents of Karshnik **NIS 8,647**
 - Most Heartwarming Contribution**
Amir Cohen, Haifa, from his bar-mitzva present money **NIS 180**
 - Youngest Contributors**
Pupils of the Ilanot State School, Herzliya **NIS 246**



BASED UPON current planning and available equipment, the Western Alliance does not yet, and likely will not, possess a close ground-support fighter/bomber that can survive a sophisticated missile environment by the year 2000 and beyond.

Although the United States has recognized the West's vulnerability to overwhelming conventional Soviet ground forces and the need for a close ground support aircraft, it has not yet solved that problem. The A-10 was to have been that fast-cheap answer but, regrettably, could not meet the requirement of survivability.

Facing a similar problem - massive armour, mobile missiles, and numerical superiority of ground troops - Israel also determined that it needed a close ground support aircraft, and developed the Lavi.

The Lavi concept was initiated as a direct result of Soviet missiles which downed dozens of aircraft in 72 hours, on the onset of the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Israel lost control of the skies over the combat area, which caused heavy casualties among its ground forces as they literally threw themselves into the breach to blunt the Egyptian and Syrian advances. The heretofore unbeatable Israeli Air Force was, in effect, grounded.

With that shock came knowledge. It became evident to Israel and all other military observers that "Future War" had arrived in the Middle East with a vengeance. The Soviets, while attempting to keep up with the West in sophisticated aircraft, were concentrating their R&D on missile technology. Clearly, it was comparatively cheaper and, while most aircraft were frozen in their basic design for 20+ years, a missile could go through several stages of evolution in that same time frame. Soviet missiles have become more intelligent, faster, more maneuverable, have greater range and are increasingly resistant to counter measures.

At this time, aircraft like the F-16, in combination with F-15s and Awas offer air superiority over the combat area. For the foreseeable future such combinations will probably retain their advantage. However, in the interim 20 years, the Americans, Europeans, and Israelis must have a multi-mission, close ground-support aircraft that can blunt massive ground attacks, survive entry and exits, and fight other air superiority aircraft on an equal footing.

There has been a mix of attempts to solve this problem, but with little success. The A-10 was one attempt since aborted. U.S. Defense News reported in April that the British Royal Air Force (RAF) concluded that the Tornado fighter could not penetrate and survive the increasingly sophisticated Soviet missile environment. The European Fighter Aircraft (EFA), has not yet started active development but the consortium nations of West Germany, the UK, Italy, and Spain have already recognized a host of problems. While demanding agility, the size and weight grows to include bigger weapons loads and carry the avionics necessary for survival. With increased size, speed and agility are decreased and adds a larger radar cross section. So engine size/thrust

FROM TIME TO time, one learns by way of newspaper reports that the Chief Rabbinate has declared that a certain thing is the Halacha in a matter agitating the public. Uninformed on matters of Halacha, the public at large naturally assumes that such indeed is the case. But since, alas, these decisions all too often run counter to one's moral and social sensibilities, the inevitable conclusion is that the two-thousand-year-old halachic tradition is totally irrelevant to the problems and concerns of Israeli society in the closing decades of the 20th century.

On the other hand, for those familiar with the Halacha and its development, the Chief Rabbinate's pronouncements must surely evoke astonishment and questions. One asks: On what are they based? On

READERS' LETTERS

JEW, NOT MONEY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir - Having just returned from participating as one of Wizo's delegates to the Jewish Agency Assembly, I was particularly interested in the article, "Jews, not money," by Aryeh Rubinstein (July 5).

Mr. Rubinstein is absolutely right to note that no resolution came to the plenum relating either to aliya from the West or any process leading towards aliya. I participated in the workshop where Hillel Halkin gave his presentation, in which he stated categorically: "What Israel needs today is Jews, not money," and listened to the outstanding presentation in Israel/Diaspora relations given by Professor Gideon Shimoni, which laid great emphasis on the need for aliya from the West. So

what halachic sources? On what authority other than that of the Chief Rabbinate?

As one who counts himself among the questioners and the astounded, I offer in evidence a necessarily brief examination of two recently publicized decisions of the Chief Rabbinate.

NOT LONG AGO, I learned from the Hebrew press that the Chief Rabbinate had declared that according to the Halacha, it is forbidden to cede any part of Eretz Yisrael Hashemna, the whole land of Israel.

Let it be noted that neither the

when it came to the debate, I proposed a resolution that the Jewish Agency redirect its budget, enabling young people from the Diaspora to participate in the many excellent Zionist programmes in Israel, both long and short-term, since being in touch with Israel is a prerequisite for aliya. This resolution was accepted unanimously but was never presented to the plenum.

There were other resolutions that were accepted in the workshop relating to aliya and the Israel experience which never made it to the plenum.

How sad it is that there are none so deaf as those who will not hear.

BRENDA KATTEN
Co-President,
British Wizo.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir - I have enjoyed living in this country for 18 months. I think it is a most beautiful country, with extremely pleasant people: a country of historic and architectural beauty and yet - why are the public toilets such a disgrace?

On a return visit to Canada I was greeted by a friend who had realized her life-long dream of a tour of Israel and after our initial greetings, her first question was how did I survive here with these germ-ridden, appallingly dirty toilet facilities. She could not understand why facilities in places on the main tourist routes would not be kept in a moderately

clean state. I, sadly, had to assure her that every facility I have visited in my travels, in restaurants, movie houses, etc., are equally unpalatable.

The tourist minister of Great Britain, where washrooms are no better, started a spruce-up campaign, and I suggest that perhaps this could be a priority of the tourist department of this country so that tourists would recall the beauties and joy of visiting the Promised Land and not only recall (with horror) their visits to the washrooms throughout the country.

VALERIE PHILLIS
Haifa.

IPO DISCRIMINATES AGAINST JERUSALEM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir - It is sad to say that since the death of Jerusalem Post music critic Yohanan Boehm, there is no one to protect the interests of the Jerusalem subscribers to the Israel Philharmonic concert season.

Many Philharmonic subscribers have expressed dismay at the negligent attitude shown towards Jerusalem in constructing the programme. A glance at the 50th anniversary programme last year showed that Tel Aviv subscribers were given the cream of the concerts, including three fully-staged operas. There were several good concerts in Jerusalem at the start of the season which somewhat pacified subscribers, even though most of us were annoyed that we were not even offered the courtesy of attending at

least one of the operas in Tel Aviv instead of the lacklustre concerts at the end of the season with the last two, two months apart.

I know that many subscribers in Jerusalem were angered by the forthcoming season offered to them at prices amounting to more than NIS 1,000 a couple. We find it difficult to choose more than three concerts out of the 10 offered that make any attempt to provide a season on a par with that in Tel Aviv.

I think that many of us, including me, are not going to renew our concert subscriptions this year unless some effort is made to make a fair adjustment to the series, so that attending the concerts is a pleasure and not a source of aggravation as it is at present.

JERUSALEM. **DORIS KATZ**

LAVI: GOOD FOR AMERICA

Emanuel A. Winston

are increased, again adding cost/weight and larger fuel tanks. The anticipated date of 1997 for an available... debugged aircraft seems likely NOT to be achieved.

The X-31A enhanced fighter maneuverability aircraft by Rockwell and General Electric on the American side, and Messerschmitt, Bolkow and Blohm on the German side is shown on the June 15 cover of *Aviation Week and Space Technology* as a wind tunnel model. The X-31A prototype is not even built yet nor is it scheduled for flight testing until 1989.

The Japanese wish to start from scratch, utilizing minimal co-production experience, to develop an FSX, Fighter Support Experimental. Allowing for the fact that they do not have an integrated aero-space industry and have not engaged in combat since WWII, but factoring in their genius at innovation... all considered, it is unlikely that they will have a usable aircraft until after the year 2000.

THE INTRODUCTION of the Lavi as a viable solution has caused waves in many military-production and political systems. Its unexpectedly high performance, along with comprehensive secret briefings by the Israel Aircraft Industry (IAI) to U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger's advance men, may have caused the Pentagon to initiate its own \$20 million dollar study to re-evaluate the arena of close ground support aircraft. This new study can be expected to take several years to complete and analyse. Should it conclude that the earlier study which led to the A-10 is still valid, perhaps the creation of a new aircraft will be undertaken with the typical five+ years of development prior to roll-out.

The Lavi has undergone those tedious years of R&D and is now in its final stage of flight testing. So far it has met and exceeded expectations. This aircraft is within easy reach of the U.S. military.

Israeli engineers and pilots fresh from combat missions have combined with American manufacturers to select the best U.S. technologies for inclusion in the Lavi. It must be recognized that actual combat inspires a different thinking with respect to the approach of problem solving and the design of military equipment. Unfortunately, Israel has been in a state of constant war since its inception 40 years ago.

As most military planners will readily admit, simulation cannot replace combat experience. The pressure of hot conflict changes the mindset of the fighter, the planner, and their

supporting military industries. The technological sense rotates at higher speeds and the perception of survival in combat changes. It can be assumed that applied U.S. technology would have progressed at the same pace if the U.S. had experienced a full-scale war every few years. However, the U.S. has benefited from Israel's use of American equipment in combat and the resultant showcasing which has increased U.S. world sales of weapons.

With the prospect of reduction in mid- and short-range nuclear missiles, Nato must be prepared to fall back on conventional arms. At this time and in the foreseeable future, Nato could not defeat an air and ground assault by the Soviets and Warsaw Pact Nations. The need for a means to blunt a massive ground attack with conventional weapons, will grow exponentially with the reduction of nuclear missiles.

One solution will be to use aircraft with the ability to project ground level force well beyond their borders. This aircraft must, of course, get in - fight - get out and survive the missile-intensive environment. Neither Nato nor America has this ability at this time. It may be well into the year 2000, if at all, before the U.S. fills this gap. By the year 2025, aircraft may be designed for stand-off missions, as missiles of that period will probably be too effective for aircraft to chance close proximity to the combat area.

Now is when the U.S., Nato, and Israel ground forces need an integrated, ground support aircraft that will move organically with the flow of ground action. The Lavi seems to fill this role quite well. Because it is lighter than the F-16, for example, it is 10 per cent faster on the deck; its radar cross section is smaller; it carries a heavier load of weapons and fuel; it has avionics which proved their superiority in the Lebanon war with many further advances now; it flies farther and can take out air superiority aircraft.

The Lavi is also configured as a "hot trainer" which becomes combat operational with the flip of a switch. The Israeli pilot emerges from his "hot trainer" fully prepared to fly combat missions against a mix of the world's best aircraft and missiles, and survive.

ISRAEL HAS expressed a desire to have the U.S. as a fully participating partner in the Lavi's production. Since 736 manufacturers are already helping to build this combat aircraft and since the U.S. has provided a large part of its R&D budget, it makes eminent good

sense to accept the offer. If the U.S. participates in this project as full coproducers, it can stretch the technological envelope to its ultimate, as it has with the British Harrier for the U.S. Marines.

Certainly it must be recognized that U.S. companies are competing with each other and foreign manufacturers. They rightfully attempt to influence every decision-making body both in and out of this country. In Congress, prime contractors and their subcontractors are lobbyists, each fighting for his fair share of the business. Often, objectivity is lost in the struggle, allowing poor weapons systems to be sold by superior salesmanship, while the needed and superior weapons system may be passed over because of lack of influence... or merely due to the N.I.H. (Not Invented Here) factor.

The Lavi is presently caught in such a maelstrom, with financial pressures being exerted on the Israeli government and military to terminate, regardless of need or superiority of equipment. Israel is in the difficult position of having to plan for real and immediate wars while necessity dictates that it considers the exigencies of cash available for other military equipment and training. This truly puts Israel on the horns of a dilemma. If it does not keep its technological edge, it may lose its first and last war.

IF AMERICAN manufacturers agree, with the approval of Congress, to co-produce an American version of the Lavi, then billions of dollars can be saved and thousands of research man-hours eliminated for the U.S., Nato, and Israel. In addition, because the Lavi has been designed under the philosophy of a programized development, anticipating the frequent metamorphoses necessary for an aircraft to keep pace with the faster changing missile technology, this can result in savings of billions of dollars by extending the life of the aircraft well beyond its normal time of obsolescence. Here too, amortization would be spread over a longer life expectancy, increasing value as a business investment.

Israel has offered its benefactor, the U.S., partnership in the Lavi among other systems under development. Like the Japanese, it cannot undertake the production of the Lavi and other systems by itself.

The fusion of Israeli innovation with the American genius for technology could prove formidable, helping to reduce the U.S. negative trade balance. In terms of a prudent investment, Israel seems to be at the threshold of breakthrough technology and beyond. Perhaps the U.S. should be beating a path to this door of opportunity so that the United States, Nato, Japan and Israel can reap the rewards of better, cheaper planes, increase survivability for their pilots and assure the existence of a self-sufficient strong ally in the Middle East's crucial geo-strategic crossroads.

(Courtesy of U.S. Defense News)

The writer is an international trustee of the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University.

It ain't necessarily so

Theodore Friedman

concept nor the slogan appears in any halachic source. The Talmud and the standard codes know it not.

Moreover, what are the precise boundaries of the Whole Land of Israel? Even a cursory examination of the biblical period discloses that these fluctuated in accordance with the political and military fortunes of the ancient Kingdom of Israel. At the height of the expansionism of David and Solomon, their kingdoms extended considerably northward of Damascus and included a very substantial portion of Transjordan - the ancient kingdoms of Moab, Ammon and Edom. Yet we read (I Kings 10:13) that Solomon ceded 20 towns in Galilee to King Hiram of Tyre, probably in payment of the debt he owed the latter for his massive assistance in building the Temple and Solomon's palace.

As for the divine promise to Abraham (Gen. 15:18), "From the river of Egypt to the Euphrates," even here the traditional Jewish commentators are divided. Is "the river of Egypt" the Nile or is it Wadi El-Arish? (There is a distance of 100 kilometres between the two.)

In the talmudic period, the rabbis were even more divided as to what territory belonged to Eretz Yisrael and what was to be considered outside-it. Their concern was not Jewish political sovereignty, which had vanished totally by the year 70 CE, but precisely where the laws of tithes and the sabbatical year could be said to apply.

The talmudic sources would indicate that in their decisions in these matters, the rabbis were motivated by such pragmatic matters as the density of Jewish population in a particular locality. Thus, both Caesarea and Beit She'an were declared to be outside Eretz Yisrael.

Who today would dare utter such a wild assertion? There may be good or bad reasons for holding on to the West Bank and Gaza, but they are certainly not halachic.

Here, the halachic sources, beginning with the Talmud, are far from silent. A situation in which non-Jewish authorities demanded that a Jewish miscreant be handed over to them for trial and punishment was a recurrent one throughout Jewish history.

Without a single notable exception, beginning with the Tannaim (Sanhedrin 37b, Nidda 61a), and including such halachic authorities as Rabbis Menahem Meiri, Mordecai Jaffe, Joel Sirkes (BaH), Jacob Emden and Abraham Karelitz (the Hazon Ish), all declare that a Jewish criminal must be handed over for trial to non-Jewish authorities.

Chaim Bachrach, a noted halachic authority of the 17th century, writes in one of his responsa that it is forbidden to hide a Jew who has committed a serious crime from non-Jewish authorities. And so the Halacha is codified in Yoreh Deah 157:1 (see commentaries on this, especially Shulhan Aruch, the Taz).

In light of the foregoing, one asks: Is the position of the rabbinate in the Nakash case really the Halacha?

Maranan v. Rabbanan, ex cathedra statements will not do! Produce the basis for your decisions.

Until then, there is good reason to ask: Is this really the Halacha?

Rabbi Friedman is chairman of the Law Committee of the Movement for Masorti Judaism in Israel.

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